## WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

SECOND EDITION

BASED UPON THE BROAD FOUNDATIONS LAID DOWN BY

Noah Webster

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INCLUDING ETYMOLOGIES, FULL PRONUNCIATIONS, SYNONYMS, AND AN ENCYCLOPEDIC SUPPLEMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, PRACTICAL BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, ABBREVIATIONS, TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, SIGNS AND SYMBOLS, AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



the quality or condition dinsible, and the folded of th of a dress, blouse, coat, shirt, es the neck. the neck of a shirt, blouse, dress, mental band, chain, or circlet the covered roll for the neck of a dog's the draft animal; part of the harman which the animal strains in the large, as on rods, shafe-covert sideme event sideward motion, connect motive band, as of a different color, Cetures around the neck of an inhandorms on the top of a glass chitecture, (a) a band or cincture; chiecture (a) a coarse (b) the point of divergence of the tem of alpiant is characteristic (b) the point of divergence of the tem of alpiant is characteristic (b) the coining press a planchet, in the coining press a preading under the the coining press a characteristic (a) an eye in the end of alroud or stay to slip over a big a rope formed into a wreath to deadey in the bight, to which confined at the lower particular of the curb or lining of a shaft. connectiate the control of a shaft.

collared of pp: collaring, ppr.

collared of pp: collaring, ppr.

collared of pp: collaring, ppr.

collared of pp: collared him (collared bind (meat, etc.))

collared of piece of timber ex
collared two coposite rafters, at bove their base mass.

collared of Australia, collared bind (collared bind)

collared of Australia, collared bind (collared bind)

collared of timber ex
collared of timber ex On a small button, sometimes or instening a shirt collar court, from colewort.] a kind of cropleayes are borne in tufts.

It y formerly observed in Englishis appeared at court court court court at court at court and a court at court and a collar about the neck in inheraldry; as a collar ad lion. In Croll, as a joint of meat.

If actte on Fr. collar ette, from the collace, fur, for other material, cipable of being collated.

collated, 9b, 9b; collating, 9pr.

plof on early to bring together;

nallere, to carry.

carefully as texts, by examat indinstitute (a clergyman) in indinstitute (a clergyman) in indinstitute (a clergyman) in indincipal person is both the Deatron Hollowed by 16.

Legicts to present, the bishop indicipal of the church.

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Black value or importance.

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ed. pl. (2) p. of collabil

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ladder when ing to beet inish; E3 (15)

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atom, not

ulation.

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in a different line; as, Franklin D. Roosevelt
and Theodore Roosevelt were collateral rela-

tives.
6. designating or of security given as a pledge for the fulfillment of an obligation; hence, secured or guaranteed by property, as stock, bonds, etc.; as, a collateral loan. collateral assurance; in law, assurance made in addition to the principal deed. collateral issue; in law, an issue aside from the main question in the case. collateral security; additional security, as property, a bill of sale, a stock certificate, or

the main question in the case.

collateral security; additional security, as property, a bill of sale, a stock certificate, or any other pledge deposited to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an

col·lat'er al, n. 1. a collateral relative or kinsman.

2. anything of value pledged as additional security for the performance of the main oblicollateral security: it is returned to gation: the debtor when the obligation is fulfilled. col·lat'er al·ly, adv. 1. side by side.

2. indirectly; in the nature of a side issue.
3. in collateral relations not in a side issue. in collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally

col·lat'er al ness, n. the state of being col-

col·la'tion, n. [ME. collacioun; OFr. collacion, discourse; L. collatio, conlatio, a bringing together, collection, from com., together, and latus, pp. of ferre, to bring.]

1. the act, process, or result of collating or comparing; a comparison of one copy, text, to brith another.

with another.

2. the act of conferring or bestowing. [Obs.]
3. the appointment of a clergyman to a benefice.

4. in Scots law, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

5. a compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church; also, the act of reading and discussing this or some other religious book, a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict.

6. a light repast: a term originally applied to the meal eaten by monks in monasteries after the reading of a religious book, as one containing the lives of the saints.

7 in hothbinding the account in the containing the lives of the saints.

7. in bookbinding, the assembling of the printed sheets for a final inspection previous to binding.

8. a conference or consultation.
9. in library usage, the technical description of a book, including the number of pages.

illustrations, etc. collation of seals; the comparison of a seal with one whose authenticity is unquestioned to determine the reliability of the former.

col la'tion, v.i. to partake of a light meal. col·la'tion er, s. one who collates the printed

sheets of books. [Rare.] col·la ti'tious (-tish'us), a. done by contributions. [Obs.]

col la'tive, a. 1. having the power to confer or bestow. 2. bestowed or held by collation.

col·la'tor, n. 1. one who collates or compares manuscripts or editions of books.

 one who collates to a benefice.
 one who grants any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

col·laud', v.t. to unite in praising. [Obs.] col'league (-leg), n. [Fr. collègue; L. collega, conlega, a colleague; com-, together, and legatus, pp. of legare, to choose for an embassy.] a fellow worker in the same profession; a partner or associate in office.

ner or associate in omce.

Syn.—collaborator, associate, companion, coadjutor, ally, confederate.

col·league', v.i. to unite with one or more associates in the same office. [Rare.]

col'league ship, n. the state of being a col-

league.

[OFr. collected, pt., pp.; collecting, ppr. [OFr. collecter, to collect, from L. collectus, pp. of colligere, to collect; com-, together, and legere, to gather.]

1. to gather together; to assemble or bring together; as, to collect men into an army; to collect ideas.

2. to gain by observation or information; as, to collect news.
3. to gather from premises; to infer. [Rare.] Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

4. to receive or compel payment of as debts; to demand and receive; as, to collect taxes; to collect accounts.

5. to obtain from contribution.

to gather (stamps, books, etc.) for a hobby.

7. to regain control of (oneself or one's wits); to summon up (one's faculties or powers).

Syn.—accumulate, assemble, amass, gather,

congregate, convoke, garner, reap, convene, muster, aggregate, summon.

col·lect', v.i. 1. to run together; to accumulate; as, pus collects in an abscess; snow collects in banks.

2. to gather; to assemble.
3. to collect payments, etc.; as, the land-lord collects on the first of the month. cŏl·lect', a. and adv. with payment to be made by the receiver; as, he telephoned collect.

collect, n. [ME. and OFr. collecte; LL. collecta, a gathering together of ideas from the day's reading; from L. collectus, pp. of college, from com. together, and legere, to

1. a short prayer suitable to the time or occasion, used in certain church services.
2. a collection or gathering of money. [Obs.]

col·lect'a ble, col·lect'i ble, a. capable of being collected. col·lec tā'nē a, n.pl. [LL., things collected. from L. collectaneus, gathered or collected.] a

collection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; an anthology. col·lec·ta'nē·ous, a. gathered; collected.

col·lect'ed, a. 1. gathered together; assembled.
2. calm and self-possessed; undisturbed; not disconcerted; cool; composed.

Syn.—calm, composed, cool, placid, serene, unmoved. 1. in a collected form or

condition; in one body.

2. in a cool, self-possessed state of mind.

col·lect'ed ness, n. a collected state of the

col·lect'ed ness, n a collected state of the mind; self-possession. Col·lect'l·ble, a. see collectable. Col·lect'l·ble, a. see collectable. Col·lect'l·ble, n. [L. collectio, a bringing together, from collectus, pp. of collectie, to collect.]

1. the act or process of collecting.
2. the body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; as, a collection of books or paintings; a collection of strangers.
3. a contribution; a sum collected for a charitable or religious purpose, especially during a meeting or religious service.
4. something that has gathered into a mass or pile: accumulation: as a collection of dust.

or pile; accumulation; as, a collection of dust.

5. [pl.] in English universities, an examination held at the end of a semester.

Syn.—assembly, assemblage, store, gather-

ing, group, accumulation, aggregation, com-pilation, company, crowd, quantity, mass. coll-lect'ive, a. [L. collectivus, collective, from collectus, pp. of colligere, to collect.]

1. formed by gathering or assembling; gath-

ered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.

2. deducing consequences; reasoning; infer-

ring. [Obs.] 3. of. as, or characteristic of a group; of or

characteristic of individuals acting together; common to several or many; as, the collective effort of the students.

4. designating or of any enterprise in which people work collectively; as, there are collective farms in the Soviet Union.

5. in grammar, designating a noun which the singular form denotes a collection of individuals (e.g., army, orchestra, crowd): it is treated as singular when the collection is thought of as a whole and as plural when the individual members are thought of as acting separately.

collective bargaining; bargaining carried on

between an employer, or employers, and an organized group of workers in order to reach agreement on wages, hours, working conditions, etc.

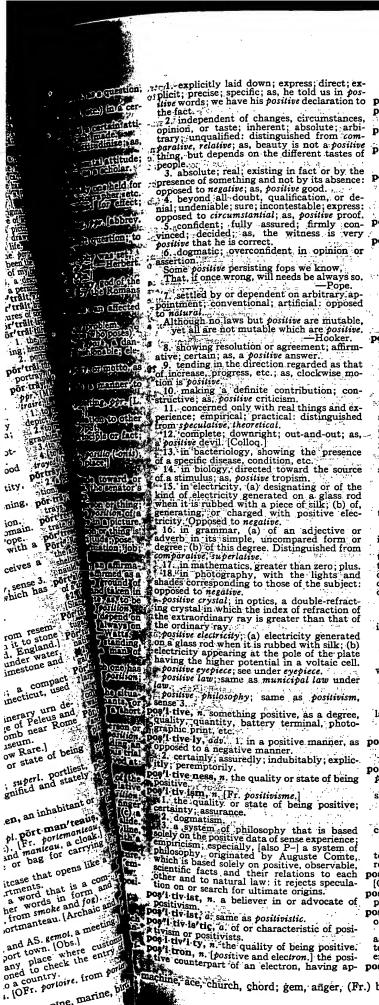
collective fruit; in botany, any fruit formed by a fused cluster of the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple, the mulberry, etc.: called also multiple fruit.

collective security; a system of international security in which the participating nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them.

col·lect'ive, n. 1. in grammar, a collective noun.

 any collective enterprise.
 the people who work together in such an enterprise.

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a met: pine, marine, bi

## possessival

orplicit; precise; specific; as, he told us in pos-tive words; we have his positive declaration to

the fact.

2. independent of changes, circumstances, opinion, or taste; inherent; absolute; arbitrary; unqualified: distinguished from comparative, relative; as, beauty is not a positive in thing, but depends on the different tastes of people.

3. absolute; real; existing in fact or by the opposed to negative; as, positive good.

4. beyond all doubt, qualification, or denial; undeniable; sure; incontestable; expression opposed to circumstantial; as, positive proof.

5. confident; fully assured; firmly convinced; decided; as, the witness is very positive that he is correct.

6. dogmatic; overconfident in opinion or

6. dogmatic; overconfident in opinion or assertion.

Some positive persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so.

-Pope. — Pope.

7. settled by or dependent on arbitrary appointment; conventional; artificial: opposed to natural.

Although no laws but positive are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are positive.

— Hooker.

proximately the same mass and magnitude of

charge.
pos'itūre, n. posture. [Obs.]
pos'net, n. [W. posned.] a little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. [Archaic or Dial.] pos ō log'ic, pos ō log'ic ăl, a. pertaining to posology.

Josof o gy, n. [Gr. posos, how much, and logy.] in medicine, the science of doses; the art of making doses.

pos pol'i te, n. [Pol. pospolite ruszenie, a general call to arms against the enemy.] a kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country. [Obs.]

country. [Obs.]

poss, v.i. possed, pt., pp.; possing, ppr. [form of push.] to dash; to push; to thrust. [Obs.]

pos'sē, n. [L., to be able.]

1. (a) the body of men liable to be summoned by a sheriff to assist him in keeping the peace, etc.; (b) a band of men, usually armed, so summoned in full, posse comitatus.

2. any body of men armed with legal authority.

authority.

in posse; in the range of possibility, but not accomplished; potentially: opposed to in esse,

in actual being.

posse comitatus; same as posse, sense 1

pos-sess', v.l.; possessed, pl., pp.; possessing, ppr. [OFr. possessier, from L. possessus, pp. of possesse, to possess; port, toward (conjectural), and sedere, to sit.]

1. to occupy in person; to have as occupant; to inhabit. [Obs.]
O. I have bought the mansion of a love.
But not possess'd it.
Shak.
2. to have as a piece of property or as a personal beloacing to be owner of the owner of 2. to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; as, to possess much money and property; also, to have as an attribute, quality, etc.; as, to possess many good qualities.

3. to become or make oneself master of; to seize; to gain; to win. [Archaic.]

The English marched toward the river Eske, intending to possess a hill called Under-Eske.

4. to vain strong influence or control over.

Under-Eske. —Hayward.

4. to gain strong influence or control over; to dominate.
Sin of self-love possesseth all mine eye—Shak.
5. to cause to be possessed, as by an evil influence, violent passion, etc. [Archaic.]
6. to put in possession of; to cause to have; to make master or owner: with of before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns; as, to be possessed of a large fortune; to possess oneself of another's property. other's property Had possessed himself of the kingdom.

7. to make acquainted with; to acquaint; to inform. [Archaic.]

Possess the people in Messina here how innocent she died.

innocent she died.

8. to keep control over; to maintain.

9. to furnish or fill; to imbue or instill into: with with before the thing [Archaic.]

It is of unspeakable advantage to possess our minds with an habitual good intention.

Addison-

-Addison: 10. to have knowledge or mastery of (a

language, etc.). 11. to have sexual intercourse with.

Syn.—have, hold, occupy, own.

pos sessed' (-zest'), a. 1. owned.
2. controlled by an evil spirit; crazed; mad.
possessed of; in possession of. pos-ses'sion (-zesh'un), n. [ME.; OFr.; L.

possessio.]. 1. a possessing or being possessed; ownership, occupancy, hold, etc.
2. anything possessed.
3. [pl.] property; wealth.
4. any territory belonging to an outside country.

country.
5. self-possession.

to put in possession; (a) to give possession to; (b) to place a person in charge of property recovered on ejectment or distraint.

pos ses'sion, v.t. to provide with property. (Obs.)

pos ses'sion ar y, a. relating to or implying pos-ses'sion er, n. 1. one that has possession

positivism.

positivism.

positivism.

positivist; a: same as positivistic.

positivist of or characteristic of positivist of positivist or positivists.

positivity, n: the quality of being positive.

positive counterpart of an electron, having apposeses sival, a. in grammar machine, ace, church, chord; gem, anger, (Fr.) bon, as; this, thin; azure of a thing, or power over it. [Obs.]

2. a member of such religious communities as were endowed with lands, etc.: opprobrious term. The mendicant orders professed to live entirely upon alms. [Obs.] pos ses si'val, a. in grammar, of or relating

1405

seiche (säsh). n. [fro st. s. wailable Copy back and forth of the st. s. wailable Copy back and forth of the water in a lake or other land-locked body of water, varying in duration and resulting in fluctuation of the water. level se'id, n. same as sayid.

şel'del (zi'd'l or si'd'l), n.; pl. şel'del, [G.] [often S-] a large beer mug, sometimes with a hinged lid.

Seld'litz (sed'), a. relating to the village of Seidlitz in Czechoslovakia, site of a famous mineral spring: also written Sedlitz.

mineral spring: also written Sedlitz.

Seld'litz pow'dērs, [so called (1815) because their properties are said to resemble those of natural waters from the spring at Seidlitz, Czechoslovakia.] a laxative composed of two powders, one of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt, the other of tartaric acid: the two are separately dissolved in water, combined, and drunk while effervescing: also Seidlitz powder.

sel'gnēur (sān'yēr), n. [Fr.: L. senior; see senior.] a feudal lord or noble; a seignior.

sel eneŭ'ri al (sān-vū'), a. same as seignorial.

sel gneu'ri al (san-yu'), a. same as seignorial. sel gneu'ri al (sān-yū'). a. same as seignorial.
sēlgn'iōr (sēn'yēr). n. [ME. seignour; OFr.
seigneur, a lord, sir, seignior; from L. senior.
elder, an elder or lord, from senex, old.]
1. originally, the lord of a fee or manor.
2. a lord; noble; gentleman.
3. a title of respect corresponding to Sir.
sēlgn'iōr age, n. 1. something claimed or
taken by a sovereign or other superior as his
just right or due.

just right or due.

2. any profits or charges arising from the minting of gold and silver coins from bullion, usually the difference between face value and

seign'ior al, a. seignorial.

seign'ior al ty, n. the domain or territory over which a seignior, or feudal lord, has jurisdiction.

sel gnior'i al (sen-yor'), a. same as seignorial. sēign'iŏr y (sēn'yĕr-), n.; pl. sēign'iŏr ies, [OFr. seignorie, from L. senior, an elder or

lord.]

1. the dominion, rights, or authority of a seignior or feudal lord; lordship.

2. the extent or territory covered by this.

3. a body of lords, especially those of a medieval Italian republic.

Also spelled signory.

medieval italian republication of Also spelled signory.

sei gno'ri al (sen-yo'), a. of or having to do

seine (san), n. [Pr. seine, from L. sagena, Gr. sagene, as sine, a large net for catching fish, source along the top by corks and weighted along the bottom so as to float perpendicu-

seine, v.i.; seined, pt., pp.; seining, ppr. to use seine, v.t. to catch with a seine; to use a seine

in; as, to seine fish; to seine a stream. sein'er, n. one who or that which seines.

sein'tū ar y, n. a sanctuary. [Obs.] seir'fish, n. same as seerfish.

seī'rō spōre, n. [Gr. seira, a band, and spora, a spore. I in botany, a nonsexual organ of reproduction, several of which are arranged in the form of a chain in certain algae. [Obs.]

seise, v.t.; seised, pt., pp.; seising, ppr. [var. of seize.] in law, to take possession of; to possess; sel'sin, n. same as seizin.

seīs'mal, a. same as seismic.

seig mic, a. [Gr. seismos, an earthquake, from scien, to shake.]

1. of or having to do with an earthquake or

earthquakes.

2. caused by an earthquakes.

3. subject to earthquakes.

seismic vertical; the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the center of effort or feed and the content of the earthquake's impulse. surface vertically over the carthquake's impulse focal point, whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these

the seismic area; the tract on the earth's surface within which an earthquake is felt. seīs'mi çăl, a. same as seismic.

seis'mism, n. [Gr. seismos, an earthquake.] the phenomena of earthquakes, collectively.

seis/mō-, [from Gr. seismos, earthquake, from seiein, to shake.] a combining form meaning scien, to snake, a comoning com earthquake, as in seismogram; also, rarely,

seis'mo gram, n. [seismo and gram.] the record of an earthquake as made by a seis-1644

sels'mo graph, n. [seismo- and -graph.] an instrument for registering the direction, intensity, and time of earthquakes.

sels mo graph'ic, a. 1. pertaining to seismog-

raphy.

2. indicated or recorded by a seismograph. seis mog'ra phy, n. the study or observation of the phenomena of earthquakes; the science of recording such phenomena by means of the seismograph.

seis mõ log'i căl, seis mõ log'ic, a. relating

to seis nology.

seis-mō·log'i-căl·ly, adv. by means of or according to seismology.

seis-mol'ō-gy, n. [seismo- and -logy.] the science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of earthquakes and all phenomena connected with them.

seis mom'e ter, n. [seismo- and -meter.] same

seīs mō met'ric, a. same as seismographic. seis mom'e try, n. the use of a seismometer in measuring and recording the phenomena of earthquakes.

eartnquakes.
seis/moscope, n. [Gr. seismos, an earthquake, and skopein, to see.] an instrument which indicates only the occurrence and time of earth-

seis mo scoplic, a. of or recorded by a seismoscope. seīs mot'ic, a same as seismic.

se'l ty, n. [L. se, oneself.] something peculiar to one's self; individuality.

sēiz'a ble, a. that can be seized.

seize, v.t.; seized, pt., pp.; seizing, ppr. [ME. saysen, seysen, Ofr. saistr, seisir, to take possession of, from LL. sacire.] 1. originally, to put in legal possession of a feudal holding.

2. to take legal possession of. 3. to take possession of suddenly and by

4. to have a sudden and drastic effect upon

to attack; to strike; as, his mind was seized with a sudden paralysis.

5. to capture: to take prisoner; to catch; to arrest arrest.

6. to grasp suddenly with the hand; to take hold of forcibly. 7. to grasp with the mind; to comprehend; to understand.

8. to take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.) quickly.

etc.) quickly.

9. in nautical usage, to fasten together (ropes, etc.), as by lashings; to bind; to lash. to seize on (or upon); (a) to take hold of suddenly and with force; (b) to take possession of Syn.—grasp, catch, apprehend, take.

sēiz'ēr, n. one who or that which seizes. sēi'zin, sēl'sin, n. [Fr. saisine; from saisir, to seize.]

1. in law, possession, specifically, possession of a freehold estate. Seizin in fact or deed

is actual or corporal possession; seizin in law is constructive possession, as where there is no 2. the act of taking possession.

3. the thing possession.

the thing possessed; property so possessed.

livery of seizin; see under livery.

seiz'ing, n. 1. seizure.

2. in nautical usage; (a) the act of binding or fastening together, as with lashings; (b) lashings or cordage used for this; (c) a fastening made in this way.

sel'zor, n. in law, one who seizes or takes possession of a freehold estate.

sel'zūre (-zhur), n. 1. the act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as, the seizure

f a thier.

2. the act of taking possession by force; as: the seizure of lands or goods; the seizure of a town by an enemy; the seizure of a throne by

3. the act of taking by warrant; as, the seizure of contraband goods.
4. a sudden attack, as of a disease.
5. the thing taken or seized. [Obs.]

ownership; grasp; possession. [Obs.]

sē'jānt, sē'jeānt, a. [Fr. séant; ppr. of seoir, from L. sedere, to sit.] in heraldry, sitting with the forelegs

addry, sitting with the foreiegs straight and upright; applied to a lion, etc. sejant afronte; sitting with the entire body facing the observer. Sejm (sām), n. [Pol., assembly.]

1. formerly, the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament.



2. the Polish Parliament none only one chamber.

only one champer.

sē join', v.t. to separate. [Rare]
sē jū'gous, a. [L. sejugis; server
yoke.] in botany, having sing
the act of dising se jufic tion, n. the act of disjo

sēke, a. sick. [Obs.] 8ēke

v.l. and v.i. to seek. [Obs.] Sekh'et (sek'), n. [Egypt.] an Eg deity portrayed as having the

or noness. sē'kos, n. [Gr., a pen, enclosi Greece, a shrine or sacred encl sel, n. self. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.] se la chi an, a. of or belonging se la chi an, n. a member of the Sē la chi i, n. pl. [Gr. selachos in of fishes including the sharker rays: now sometimes restricte of this order containing the shi

sel'a choid, a. like a shark of Sel a chol'de I, n.pl. a group of the ing of the sharks as contrasted with sel a chol'o gist, n. one who me

selachians. Sel-a-chos'tō-mī, n.pl. [Griftel and stoma, mouth ] an order of including the paddlefish

Sel"a gi nel'là, n. [dim. of Sel.

1. the typical genus of the 1. the typical genus of the social consisting of evergreen herbs of pearance, resembling Lycopodium 2. [s-] a member of this genus.

Sel-ag''l-nel-lā'cē-ae, n.pl. an ordered of cryptogamous plants:

Sē-lā'gō, n. [L.] a South African genut de shrube having name a language. shrubs having narro / leaves and for sile in slender spikes

sale in stender spikes. The sale in stender spikes of the connected with salah, rest;] in the principle of the sale in the sal

nit'ic, sel

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often interpreted as an indication of a pause or rest.

se läm/lik, n. [Turk. selämlig. from A., and Turk. suffix -lig.]

1. that part of a Turkish house set put men, in which guests are received.

2. formerly, the ceremonial visit of Turkish sultan to a mosque every from sel'couth, a. rare; unusual; uncommon cella a unusual; rare. [Obs.] seld, adv. rarely; seldom. [Obs.] sel'den, adv. seldom; rarely. [Obs.

sel'dom, adv. [AS. seldan, seldan, seldan, ly; not often; not frequently; seldan, seld sel'dom, a. rare; infrequent: [Obs.] sel'do i ness, n. rareness [Rare] seld'seen, a. rarely seen. [Obs.]2 &

se lect', a. [L. selectus, pp. of seligar to che from se, apart; and legere, to choose 1. chosen in preference to another or other selected out to choose 1. picked out, especially for excellence or special quality; picked.

2. choice; excellent; outstanding.

3. careful in choosing or selecting.

4. exclusive; as, a select compa se lect', v.i.; selected, pi., pp; selecting, //
to choose and take from a number, (to) out, as for excellence, desirability etc. se lect', v.i. to make a selection; se lect'ed ly, adv. with selection.

selectred ly, adv. with selection, selected w. a person inducted into the management of the selective service. Selectring, n. 1. a selecting or being selected.

3. in biology, any process, whether management of artificial, by which certain organisms characteristics are permitted on layout survive and reproduce in, or as if in presence to others.

ence to others.

se legt'ive, a. 1. of, having to do with a characterized by selection.

2. having the power of selecting to the characterized by selecting the charac

3. in radio, excluding oscillation quencies except the one desired. selective absorption; that absorption in fested by a substance when it is impervious certain rays of heat or light.

selective service; compulsory military ing and service according to age; physical ness, ability, etc.